

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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TERMS, &c. The Western Carolinian.

ISSUED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail, at his risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/3 cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, \$1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATE.

SPEECH OF MR. GRAHAM, OF HILLSBOROUGH,
On the Resolutions to Instruct Mr. Mangum.

MR. SPEAKER: I need not express my regret that these Resolutions have been introduced; that has been already done, by my vote to lay them on the table. I trust, sir, that I entertain all proper loyalty to the Federal Constitution, that I am fully sensible of the benefits which it has conferred on this, as well as the other States, and that no one more cordially desires its perpetual duration. But one consequence of its adoption has been most unfortunate for North Carolina. I allude to the fact which it has had in withdrawing the attention of our people from our own domestic affairs, and fixing it almost solely on subjects of national concern.

Like the anxious spectators at a Theatre, who submit to be crowded and "bored with elbow points," and will bear patiently any degree of local inconvenience, that they may behold the grand pageant on the stage, in which they bear no part, so we appear altogether unmindful of what immediately concerns the State, but are keenly alive to the great affairs which pertain to the General Government. Our decayed Agriculture, our snarled Commerce, the promotion of Education, the improvement of our inland transportation, even the amendment of our Constitution, if they gain a temporary consideration, must all yield to whatever relates to national politics. A Presidential election, like the rod of Aaron, swallows up all local controversies, and every plan of public benefit must be arrested until the result. And all for what? Why, sir, that we may have our due proportion of cannon-firing, huzzing, and grog-drinking, at the close of the contest. That has generally been our share of the "spoils of victory."

Whether it will be so again, may depend on the events of the ensuing campaign. This undue preference of Federal affairs over those which immediately concern the State, deeply injurious as it has been to our prosperity, has not been less so to our intellectual character, and to the fame, influence, and usefulness, of our public men. No citizen of ours has ever aspired to the Chief-magistracy of the Union. Few ever sat in any of its high places. Those bitter controversies, which have divided us and absorbed all others, have been waged for the elevation of men belonging to other members of the Confederacy, whom most of us have never seen, and who have been known here only by a general reputation of their patriotic services. These have been so magnified and exaggerated by zealous partisans, that we have been taught almost from infancy to look abroad for all the higher exhibitions of human excellence, and of course to depreciate, if not to proscribe, our own brethren. It is a melancholy truth, which all who hear me will, I think, attest, that such is the deficiency of State pride among us, that we not only neglect our own affairs to take care of those of the nation, and undervalue our own citizens, in comparison with those of the other States, but that we are too ready, under the impulses of party passion, to offer up as victims to be sacrificed the most pure, the most useful, and patriotic sons of the State, upon a mere difference of opinion on an abstract question of Federal politics, or as to the character and qualifications of a favorite candidate for the Presidency. Believing that these Resolutions have sprung from this diseased state of the body politic, and that their enactment here would tend to aggravate it, I deprecated their appearance. It is too late, however, to indulge in unavailing regret. We are now "afloat upon a full sea," and I must take the current as it serves.

The questions involved in the Resolutions are chiefly questions of Constitutional Law. Before I proceed to their discussion, permit me to notice one or two remarks of the gentleman from Edgecombe (Mr. Potts) by whom they were introduced. That gentleman, towards the close of his Address, uttered the banner of party, and called on all those who had voted with him in the late Senatorial election, to stand by him in support of the Resolutions. Appeals such as this, upon questions like these, are not only unfair in argument, but highly unfavorable to correct conclusions. Having sworn to support the Constitution, we must do it at the peril of our oaths, and are not at liberty to give to it any interpretation which may hap-

pen to accord with the designs or prescriptions of a party which claims it as its property. The same gentleman informed us, with an air of triumph, that New-York, on which he pronounced a high panegyric, and New-Jersey also, had condemned the decision of the Senate of the United States; and he expressed his confident belief that N. Carolina would follow their lead. Sir, it is a rule of order in the Parliament of Great Britain, that neither the opinion of the King nor of the other House shall be alluded to in the debates of either the Lords or Commons. It is also provided, in all the Legislative Assemblies of this country, so far as my knowledge extends, that the proceedings of one House of the Legislature shall not be noticed in the discussions of the other. This salutary regulation of the wisdom of our ancestors, designed to secure deliberative assemblies from any other influences than those of patriotism, justice, and truth, must cease to be of any avail here, if we are to be swayed in our action by information such as this. Sir there was a time when North-Carolina could act for herself. When the men of that classic land (Mecklenburg) from which you come, met together to deliberate on the independence of America, did they wait to ascertain what had been done, or was about to be done, elsewhere? or did they only inquire what it became freemen to do in such a crisis? They took counsel from their own strong heads and their own stout hearts.

Though the whole continent was uttering professions and making overtures for reconciliation, though N. York (whose example is now presented for imitation) tamely kept her allegiance, was exempted from the restraining acts of Parliament, and enjoyed all the privileges of a free port, they resolved that the cause of their suffering brethren at Boston was the cause of the whole country, and that the injuries which they had endured demanded an immediate severance of the empire. When again, in the Provincial Congress at Halifax, in April 1776, our Delegates in the Continental Congress were instructed to vote for absolute and immediate independence, even before Massachusetts and Virginia had ventured to that desperate extremity, the spirit of the primary assemblies was embodied in the Representative Council; and our illustrious ancestors gave proof to the world that they were quite as well qualified to lead as to follow. But we petty men, in these degenerate days, to aid us in our determination, must needs be told of the "actings and doings" of other States, and calculate the chances of being in a majority. Sir, the matter before us rises in high pre-eminence above mere temporary party considerations. It is not a petty controversy, only for the vacation of a place to be filled by some of ourselves, or some of our friends, or to influence the result of the next Presidential Election. The decision which we are about to pronounce is not only seriously to affect an able and an honorable man, who is not here to be heard in his defence, but its correctness, under the light which we possess, deeply concerns our consciences, and may, in future, vitally affect our liberties.

The instruction proposed to be given is, that our Senator shall vote to expunge from the Journals of the Senate, a Resolution of the last Session of Congress, in which it was declared that the President, in certain Executive proceedings in relation to the public Revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both. These Resolutions then, assume that that of the Senate was false, and in substance affirm that the conduct of the President, in the transactions referred to, was authorized by the Constitution and Laws, and was in derogation of neither. It therefore becomes important to ascertain what had the President of the United States done? What were those Executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, complained of in the Resolution of the Senate? The facts may be briefly stated. Congress, by an Act of the year 1816, had directed the Public Revenue when collected to be paid into the Bank of the United States. The Bank became bound, by the same statute, not only to keep the revenue safely, but to transmit it to any point where it might be wanted for the disbursements of the Government, and over and above to pay one million and a half of dollars to the public for the privilege of keeping and using their funds from the time of collection until the time of disbursement; and this disposition of the public moneys, by depositing them in Bank, was to continue as long as the charter lasted, unless, "the Secretary of the Treasury should, at any time otherwise order and direct," in which event, his reasons were to be certified to Congress on the first opportunity. The arrangements provided by this Act soon took effect, and for more than sixteen years, the Public Treasury was administered by these means. In the autumn of 1833, the President of the United States, of his own mere motion, suspended the payment of the public moneys into the Bank of the United States, removed that portion which it already held to the custody of other Banks chartered by the different States, and employed an agent to inspect and superintend the newly selected Banks, at a salary to be paid by them as one of the equivalents for the boon of using the Public money. "I say the President did these acts. It is true the orders for their immediate execution are all signed by a Secretary of the Treasury, but his predecessor had been displaced for refusing to do them, and he was brought into office for that purpose alone, and was the mere instrument of the President's will. To leave no doubt on the subject, I quote the words of the President himself, in which he avows the removal of the deposits as his own act, and relieves all others from responsibility. In his Manifesto, read to this Cabinet on the 18th of Sept. 1833, after enumerating the offences of the Bank, "the President again repeats that he begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibility has been assumed, after the most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to preserve the morals of the

people, the freedom of the press and the purity of the elective franchise." &c.; and proceeds to name the 1st of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposits, or, sooner, provided the necessary arrangements with the Banks can be made." Now, by the oaths which we have taken in regard to the Constitution, were these acts of the President authorized by the Constitution and Laws? Those who support these resolutions maintain that they were. I deny it. All here will concede that the Government of the United States is a Government of limited powers—that neither all its departments together, nor any one of them singly, possess any authorities or powers but such as are given expressly, or arise from a reasonable implication. Is the power of the President to remove the Public Revenue derived from the Constitution? If it be, I have a right to demand of those who affirm it, what clause of the Constitution, either by strict or loose construction, confers such a power? It surely is no where expressed; from what can it be inferred? The gentleman from Halifax, (Mr. Daniel) has pointed us to three provisions of the Constitution; 1st, that which vests the Executive power in the President; 2d, that which imposes on him the duty to see that the Laws are faithfully executed; 3d, that one (merely implied) which allows him to remove incumbents from office. A power which claims as many parents, can hardly be legitimate to any of them; and he will scarcely ask to be called a strict interpreter, who can deduce it from any or all of these provisions. I shall speak of the last of them first, as it was by its exercise that the removal of the public moneys was accomplished. And here it may be promised, that it is somewhat remarkable, that whilst the Constitution was under consideration previously to its adoption, the power "to displace officers," as well as to appoint them, was represented as belonging to the President and Senate, (Federalist No. 77.) And yet, that the first Congress conceded it to the President alone—this construction has been acquiesced in ever since, and it is not necessary for the purposes of this argument that I should deny its truth. Like all the other powers of Government, however, it is a trust power, and can be legally exercised only with reference to the purposes for which it was granted. I speak of power in contradistinction to right. By a dubious implication, the President has power to remove from office. This power is not given expressly, and is implied from the duties which are imposed on that officer. If, for the performance of any of these duties, the removal of an inferior officer becomes necessary, it may be legally made; but if not so rendered necessary, it cannot be made without a violation of constitutional duty. So that, although the President has power to remove from office *ad libitum*, he has no right to do so except in the instance before stated. The fact that there is no authority provided to control him in the exercise of his official powers, does not license him to use them capriciously or wickedly. As he would grossly violate his duty by the appointment of a fool or a knave to a responsible trust, so he would be equally delinquent in dismissing a public servant except for unfaithfulness or incompetency. A giant has power to take the life of a man—a trustee has power to convey away the legal estate, and defeat the intention of those who confided in him—a jury has power to return a verdict against law and evidence—yet, to enforce these, would be flagrant violations of their respective duties. When, therefore, the power of displacing subordinate officers is admitted to the President, the right to employ it, save only with the qualifications before stated, is by no means conceded. But the power of displacing officers is not a substantive power to which others are incident, but is itself merely incidental to the authority conferred on the President in order to enable him to discharge the duties of his station. It draws after it no other powers; and cannot, therefore, in the matter under consideration, give to the President any control over the revenue of the Government. Nor can the power to remove from office be construed into a power to control the officer in the performance of his duties. All officers of the United States, below those of President and Vice President, are created and have their duties prescribed by the laws of Congress, and although liable to removal by the President, are the servants of Congress in the performance of these duties. If a specific act be required of an inferior officer, his superior cannot execute it, neither can the latter usurp what has been entrusted to the discretion of the former. Neither the Constitution nor Laws will justify the exercise of a legal power for the accomplishment of an illegal end; the President cannot therefore legitimately employ the power of displacing from office, to compel an officer to violate the law. We have seen, in the Act of Congress before recited, that the Public moneys were to be deposited in the Bank of the United States, unless the Secretary of the Treasury should, at any time, otherwise order and direct. This power of suspending the payments in Bank, is in the nature of a judicial discretion, which is incapable of being delegated either to a superior or inferior. To justify a removal of the Secretary from office, for failing to order the moneys to be placed elsewhere, is to give to the President, through the purely incidental right of displacing, a power not merely to suspend all law, but to dictate the action of Government in every instance. My honorable friend from Bertie, (Mr. Outlaw), illustrated this, by stating the case of an individual who had obtained a judgment in one of the Courts of the United States, and has sued out execution. The President informs the Marshal that he shall not do execution—the Marshal remonstrates, that he is bound by heavy penalties to perform the command of the Court; and the President declares that it shall not be done—the Marshal proceeds in his duty, and is removed forthwith. All our civil laws are made to operate upon the insubordinate and delinquent through the judgment of the Courts, yet the President, by this construction of his authorities, is invested with a right of pardon to all debtors and trespassers—yes more, a power to prevent the enforcement of any

law, no matter how long established, and to compel the officers of Government, under pretence of executing laws, to perform his arbitrary will. Allow me to add another example by way of illustration: The territorial Judges of the United States hold their offices for four years, and, I believe, are subject to removal by the President. Suppose that by Statute a criminal offence, counterfeiting the coin for instance, is punishable by fine or imprisonment or death, at the discretion of the Court—that an offender has been convicted under this act, and the judgment is about to be rendered—the President informs the Judge that the culprit must be cut off; the Judge, believing that the case is not of high aggravation, certifies his opinion to that effect, and is about to punish by fine; the President dismisses him instantly, and selects from the herd of minions, who throng the gates of power and patronage every where, an assassin who will do the deed of death. Let me not be misunderstood to impute such a disposition to the present incumbent of the Presidential office. But to such a tremendous extremity is it found necessary to extend his constitutional powers, to vindicate his "proceedings in relation to the Public Revenue." Again, if the Act of Congress before mentioned, instead of allowing the Secretary to countermand the payment of the revenues into Bank, had directed them to be deposited there absolutely, the President's power of removing him would have existed in as full force then, as it does under the present provisions of the Act; yet none will be found hardy enough to assert that, in that event, the President could have been excused in turning out the Secretary for refusing to issue such an order at his command. The right to remove from office surely cannot be interpreted into a power of arresting all laws, and substituting the President's will as the rule of conduct for all officers. Nor can he derive any power over the Public Treasury from his duty "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." In this province of his office he acts merely as the servant of the Congress which made those laws, and must obey the rules which they have prescribed. The law had directed, as we have before seen, that the Public money should be kept in the Bank, unless the Secretary should deem a different place expedient; that law as undergoing execution in the regular course pursued for fifteen years, no complaint was made from any quarter that the money was unsafe, that the Bank had failed in its duties in paying it wherever and whenever required, nor that the Secretary was not executing the intention of Congress to its very letter. Such was the state of things when the President interposed and suspended the execution of the law relative to the custody of the public funds, and loaned them to other Banks. To me it is passing strange, that, from the duty of seeing that the laws be faithfully executed, the President should be supposed to be clothed with power to prevent their execution altogether.

It remains to inquire, whether this power can be derived from the clause which vests in the President "the Executive power." This deserves to be particularly considered, as it has been not only insisted on here, but is the chief ground relied upon, in support of the claim, in the Protest to the Senate. These words are found in the beginning of the second article of the Constitution, and so far from conferring the power in question, really confer no power at all. They are a mere label on the door of the Presidential office, the duties and powers of which are in no manner described by it, but are left to be defined in that and the remaining sections of the same article. They mean no more than the phrase "there shall be a President of the United States." His power and responsibilities are to be looked for in the other parts of that instrument. If it be true that, by these vague terms, he is clothed with all powers which can possibly be denominated Executive, then it was highly improper to have allowed him any share in Legislation. And yet no act or resolution of Congress can be passed in the first instance without his assent.—The first article of the Constitution as expressly gives all Legislative powers to Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, as the second confers the Executive on the President; but it never was conceived that by this they were authorized to legislate without his assent. This broad interpretation of general words would even exclude the Senate from any share in the conclusion of Treaties with Foreign powers, and in the appointment of officers, both of which are admitted to be Executive powers, and are expressly granted. The Constitution of the United States not only consists of various articles, relating to different subjects, but of numerous sections in relation to the same subject matter. And as the whole Constitution is to be looked to, in determining the powers of that Government in all its departments combined, so all that relates to any particular department must be reviewed in determining its limits. The President's powers, we have already seen, are in part Legislative. Those of the Senate are in part Executive; and under a written Constitution which defines the spheres of each of the governing powers by its own positive injunctions, we are not allowed to give to the Executive Department a power, because in our speculations on the subject we deem it to be Executive.

But why shall I labor to prove that the words last quoted convey to the President no power over the public moneys, whilst the affirmative of the proposition is with the other side; or whilst, by express terms, all such powers are given to Congress. This is clear, not merely from their power "to lay and collect taxes," to pay the debts of the United States, "to borrow money," &c. but they have also "power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." No people ever better understood the maxim that "money is power," than the Anglo-American race, or more fully knew the dangers to be apprehended to liberty, from entrusting the public purse, either for the purpose of collection, custody, or expenditure, to any other than the immediate representatives of the people. By means of

this important power, their European monarchs had in a degree of ages extorted from the grasp of Executive usurpation the native liberties of man, and bequeathed them to them as a glorious heritage. Yet with the light of all this experience, and with the positive declarations of the Constitution starting them in the face, there are those who insist on the syllogism "all executive power is in the President—to keep the public money is an Executive power—therefore the custody of the public money belongs to the President." Yes sir, the President himself has been induced to sign a Protest, in which, after stating that the custody of the public property has always been considered an appropriate function of the Executive department, in this and all other governments, it is declared that "Public money is but a species of public property. It cannot be raised by taxation or customs, nor brought into the Treasury in any other way except by law but, wherever or however obtained, it is always always been, and always must be, unless the Constitution be changed, entrusted to the Executive Department. No officer can be created by Congress for the purpose of taking charge of it, whose appointment would not at once devolve on the President, and who would not be responsible to him for the faithful performance of his duties."

Were the Congress to assume, with or without a Legislative Act, the power of appointing officers independently of the President, to take charge and custody of the public property contained in the military and naval armaments, magazines, and warehouses it is believed that such an Act would be regarded as a palpable usurpation of Executive power, subversive of the form as well as the fundamental principles of our government. But where is the difference in principle, whether the public property be in the form of arms, munitions of war and supplies, or gold and silver or bank notes. None can be perceived—none is believed to exist. Congress cannot therefore take out of the hands of the Executive Department the custody of the public property or money, without an assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the Constitution. Sir, if these things be true, the awful prediction of Patrick Henry has been fulfilled, and your President, your Republican President, is "but a monarch in disguise." In disguise, did I say?—the disguise and the purpose only wanting to constitute all the attributes of royalty.—What bold usurpation is there in the assertion "that Congress cannot take out of the hands of the Executive department the custody of the public property, or money, without an assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the Constitution?" Where were the eyes of the writer of that Protest, that he should be so the provisions of the Constitution before stated? That not only is no power over the public funds given to the President, but that to Congress is expressly granted every thing relating to the money, and as the "power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States."—Can any one doubt, for a moment, but that Congress may dispense altogether with the Treasury Department and branch of the Executive, and direct the public money to be kept in a strong box under the chair of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and that drafts may be made upon it only by his warrant! or that they may direct the revenues collected in each State to be paid to the Governor thereof, to be by him kept until disbursed by Acts of Congress. These officers surely could not be removed by the President's Executive power, in any way contended by him. Sir, the Constitution of the United States places on the shoulders of the President no such Atlantic weight—it exerts from him no such responsibility—it confers upon him no such power. The Executive department in every Government of laws, is merely ministerial to the Legislative, and is but the executor of its will. This is particularly observed in the Constitution of the United States, which, by its first article, vests "all Legislative powers herein granted in Congress, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."—The second article declares that "the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States." The question arises, what Executive power? Why, clearly, upon the supposition that this clause grants any power, only that which is necessary to the due execution of the legislative powers before granted. Until laws are enacted, there are none to be executed; and although the President has a share of Legislative power, as we have before seen, he has no Executive powers, properly so called, which are not dependent on the Legislature for their existence. He is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, but until the Legislature has passed the Law governing them, he holds but "a barren sceptre in his grasp." He may make treaties with the concurrence of two thirds of the Senate, and with their consent also appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, Judges, and others; but all these powers require a previous action of the Legislature to enable him to fulfil them. Courts, whether supreme or inferior, must be regulated by Law, before Judges are appointed. The officers, other than those connected with our Foreign Relations, must be first created by Act of Congress. And an appropriation of money for their salaries, and the expense of treaties, will always be needed, before officers of the latter class can be brought into efficient action. He may give to Congress "information of the State of the Union"—recommend measures for their consideration—an extraordinary occasion he may convene, and in a case of disagreement between the two Houses, or to adjournment, adjourn them. But excepting for to Congress wills, he has no military force, either land or naval, in command, no culprits to pardon, no treaties which he can fulfil, no officers to commission, and of course, none to remove, no law "to faithfully execute," no money to deposit or remove, not even a salary of a single dollar, to purchase his food or habitation. Such are the humble powers of the President of the United

State, independent of, and prior to, the action of Congress. To such they may be again reduced, whenever it shall suit the good pleasure of the Legislature. Against such a reduction, the President can protect himself by no executive power, but only by his Legislative privilege. Among the actions of freedom which our fathers incorporated into our Bill of Rights, it is declared "that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty; and never has its truth or necessity been more clearly demonstrated, than by the alarming pretensions of Executive power now set up for the first time. Accustomed as we are, almost at the end of a half century from the beginning of the Government, to view the President of the United States, exercising the authorities and dispensing the patronage derived in consequence of more than a thousand statutes, we are apt to overlook the relation of the Executive to the other departments of the Government, and to mistake the derivative for an original power. Hence we hear, in the Protest to the Senate, of "original Executive power," "left unchecked by the Constitution."—And of analogies drawn from the powers of "the head of the Executive Department," "in the Government from which many of the fundamental principles of our system are derived." Sir, the Constitution, as I stated in the beginning, conferred only specific powers on the President, as well as on the whole Federal Government, and did not "check" powers before possessed. He deduces from it his whole official existence, and I protest against his derivation of any power from a reference to the prerogatives of the King of Great Britain. We have been also told in this debate, by the gentleman who presented these resolutions, in the excess of admiration for the Executive, in disparagement of the Legislative department of Government, that the latter had been always addicted to usurpation, and the Senate of Rome was cited as an example. I thank God that the liberties of my country are fixed on a basis more secure than those of any nation either of ancient or modern Europe. But for the sake of "setting history right," I would say a word in vindication of the law-givers of other times. The Romans did not cease to be free until the people had become thoroughly corrupted by their system of plundering the world and living on the spoils. From the influence of venality and corruption in the latter days of the Republic, no class was entirely exempt; but unless my recollection be untrue, the last flickering flame of Roman Liberty expired in the Senate house. And even after all hope was lost on the fatal field of Pharsalia, and the darkness of military despotism had spread over the land, a lightning flash of the fire of freedom gleamed from the dagger of a Patriot Senator. Those sturdy Barons who established *Magna Charta*, the Hampdens, the Sidneyes, and Russells, who contributed so much to wrest absolute power from the hands of the King, and secure popular rights, the Parliament of 1688, and the American Colonial Legislature, are surely exceptions to the general denunciation of the gentleman, unless indeed it be a usurpation in the Representatives of the people to deny the slavish doctrines of non-resistance and passive obedience to the divine right of Kings.—Our predecessors too, in these halls, deserve no such imputation, since, in the lapse of more than half a century, they have not enacted more than half a dozen statutes which the Judiciary has declared to be beyond the limits of their powers.

[To be concluded next week.]

POST-OFFICE CORRUPTIONS.

From the National Intelligencer, of January 27.
REPORT UPON THE POST OFFICE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on the General Post Office, (which, the reader will recollect, sat by order of the Senate during the late recess of Congress) made a Report.

The reading of this Report occupied the Senate until the usual hour of adjournment, and was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

As it is doubtful whether it will ever be possible for us to publish the whole of this Report, (however desirable it would be to do so,) we have availed ourselves of a casual opportunity to make such an abstract of the Report, in this and the following columns, as time allows, without limiting ourselves to that part only of it which has been read in the Senate.

The Report, notwithstanding its large volume, and the evidence which it carries on its face, and in its bulk, of great labor and perseverance, is not definitive, but rather a report of the progress of the Committee, so far as they have gone.

The report, after stating the meeting of the committee in this city on the 19th of September last, and the accommodation of a room in the Post Office afforded to them for their sittings, commences with a description of the confused state of the Books of the Post Office, which rendered it impracticable to ascertain with any thing like accuracy the true state of the finances of the Post Office, or of the accounts of individuals with it. In many cases, the state of an account, in important particulars, was only to be gathered from pencil-marks in the margin of the books. Of the inaccuracy of these accounts several instances are stated; of which as our analysis of the Report must necessarily be very brief: a single instance, quoted from the Report, as follows, must serve as an example:

Your Committee called for the account of James Reeside, and it was shown them on the ledger, when there appeared a balance against him, on the 1st April, 1834, of \$45,389 07. The accounting officers, however, informed your Committee that the ledger did not present all the credits to which Mr. Reeside was entitled, and they have since exhibited an account containing many additional credits, by which there appears to be a balance in his favor, on the 1st July, 1834, of \$7,329 55, making a difference of about \$61,000. Some of the credits bear date between the 1st of April and the 1st of July, but a large part of the amount is made up of entries which, if entitled at all to a place in the account, belonged to a date prior to the 1st April, 1834. The correctness of these several credits will be considered in another part of this Report.

In consequence of the difficulty experienced by the committee, from these causes, in arriving at true results, from the books, the committee employed two accountants, unanimously approved, to examine and audit the books, in which business these persons have been and are still diligently engaged, the result of whose labors the committee will report when arrived at and examined.

Meanwhile, with the materials in their possession, the committee enter into an elaborate comparison of the reports of the present and late Postmaster General, and of the reports of the present Postmaster General with facts disclosed by the books, and to which nothing but a literal transcript (which

we have now no opportunity of making) of the whole of this part of the report can do justice.—There is one paragraph of it, however, which so forcibly attracted our attention, that we have thought it proper, by extracting it, to make it an exception to the rest. It is as follows:

"There is another item introduced into the statement of the 20th of December, 1831, of which your Committee knew nothing until since their former Report, and did not even suspect its existence. It is a balance against contractors for payments made before the 1st April, 1834, for the current services of the quarter which ended that day, and for prior services, which had not yet been placed to their credit, \$284,897 38. Your Committee did not suppose a fund of this character and amount existed to the credit of the department, because they knew, by former statements, that there were very large sums actually due to contractors, for services fully and faithfully performed in previous quarters, which the Department was bound, in good faith and in justice, to pay. These sums, actually due, were not paid for want of funds. Large sums were also borrowed from Banks, on interest, and it seemed inconceivable that, under these circumstances, so large a sum of money should have been advanced to a few contractors, before they were entitled to receive it by the terms of their contracts. But the present investigation has satisfied your Committee that very large sums were, and still are, due from contractors for illegal payments and advances of money; and that this sum, at least, and probably a much larger sum, ought to be reclaimed from them and placed to the credit of the Department."

The next topic embraced in the report is that of the removal of Postmasters without cause, to make way for mere partisans, in many cases wholly unworthy of credit or confidence, &c. In the prosecution of their inquiry into the cause of these removals, the committee were, as the reader already knows, met by a refusal of the Postmaster General to furnish the committee with the information demanded, in a letter which the Postmaster General, with a disrespect towards the committee that is merely alluded to in the report, caused to be published in the official journal here within a few days after the date of the transaction. This branch of the Report concludes as follows:

"Your Committee did not think it incumbent upon them to enter into a discussion with the Postmaster General on the subject of their respective rights and duties, nor do they now think it proper in this paper to examine them, or to blend an argument on constitutional law with the facts which they were required to examine and report to the Senate. This refusal of the Postmaster-General to permit the inspection of these papers on alleged constitutional grounds, which applied alike to the whole class of cases above referred to, and which rest on the same principle, of course put an end to this branch of the investigation. Finding the doors closed upon them here, they turned their attention to other subjects of inquiry, touching the condition of the Department and the management of its concerns."

The Report then proceeds to the examination of the practice of the Department in making contracts in a manner contrary to law, and equally unauthorized by a regard to equity and to the public interest. The account of the *Improved Bids*, which have had such an unfortunate agency in the present insolvency of the Post Office, will be new to many of our readers. We therefore copy it:

"The practice has lately prevailed extensively in this Department, of advertising proposals for carrying the mail on the principal mail routes, in a different manner from that in which it is in fact to be carried—of receiving bids for carrying it in a different manner from that in which it is advertised, which are called '*Improved Bids*,'—of accepting the bids as made *altogether*, and entering their acceptance as applicable to that part of the bid which conforms to the advertisement, and immediately changing them to the *Improved Bid*, and so executing the contract; thus, in effect, letting or making the contract without advertisement. This is a violation of law, and has given rise to, and is made the apology for, other violations of law and official duty."

The Report then goes on to show that, in regard to all this class of "improved bids," which have been made the ground of extra allowances, there are important discrepancies between the Reports of the Postmaster General and the Blue Book (the printed list of contracts and allowances) and between the Blue Book and the actual contracts; and that none of them are to be relied upon. The practice of allowing these "improved bids," and making these "extra allowances," the Committee say, throws the door wide open to unfairness, favoritism, and collusion. And the Report, on the same subject, continues thus:

"The public know nothing of the purposes or the wishes of the Department as to the time and manner of transporting the mails, except through the medium of the public advertisement. And the honest business man, who would wish to get a contract, through fair competition, would naturally suppose that a bid, pursuant to the advertisement, would be the one, and the only one, by which he could procure such contract. And he would further suppose that he would be bound by such bid. With the public at large, this probably has been the case; it appears to have been the case with the small contractors generally. But it has been far otherwise with a class of large contractors, who appear to be on terms of intimacy and confidence with many of the officers of the General Post-Office, and whose affairs are intimately blended with the fiscal concerns of the Department. For example: In looking over the bids of the Fall of 1831, it will be found that several individuals who obtained contracts upon the great mail routes, or a great number of the small ones united, included in their bids, not only a proposition to carry the mail according to the advertisement, but with stipulations that the bidder would bind himself to carry the mail in a *different manner*, at a *different price*. Of the favored contractors, the bids to carry the mail pursuant to the advertisement are generally very low, so as to enable the Department to award them the contract, while their *improved bids*, in pursuance of which the contract is at last executed, is very high, so as to ensure to the contractor an enormous profit. The acceptance is marked on the Proposal Book, opposite the sum which was bid for carrying the mail, pursuant to the advertisement, and the rival bidders will see, on an inspection of this book, that they are underbid. But the contracts are executed according to the *improved bid*, which is always twice or three times the sum at which it is entered on the Proposal Book laid open to the inspection of the public."

Of the general effect of this mode of distributing at pleasure, the public money to favored contractors, the Report speaks thus:

"It were tedious to enumerate the cases in which this difference exists between the bid made pursuant to advertisement and accepted, and the contract executed. Your Committee have caused to be prepared by their Secretary, and they exhibit herewith, a table compiled from books and papers in the Department, from the Blue Book, from the letter of the Postmaster-General of the 3rd of March, 1834, in reply to a call of the Senate, and from his Report of the 18th of April, 1832, which shows, in each individual case in the contracts of 1831, the difference between the bid, as entered on the bid book, and the contract as executed. It shows, also, the cases in which no difference exists. The same paper shows, in another column, opposite the name of each contractor, what extra allowances have been made him, over and above his contract as executed, from which it will be seen.

"1. That the whole amount of bids accepted, pursuant to the advertisements in the month of October, 1831, was \$340,628 54.

Amount of contracts as executed for

"2. That the whole amount of bids accepted, pursuant to the advertisements in the month of October, 1831, was \$340,628 54.

Amount of contracts as executed for

same division (by the Blue Book.) 483,250 40

Making a difference of \$137,622 88
"And it will be seen that this whole difference, to the enormous amount above shown, is made in favor of not more than — contractors, or companies of contractors, most of whom your committee will find it their duty to notice hereafter in this report, as recipients of other pecuniary favors from the Department."

A single case out of many is quoted to show the anomalous character of the contracts, and the unjustifiable waste of the public money in the practice of accepting these improved bids:

"Take, for example, the route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, which was first accepted daily at \$7,000, and which, by the modified contract pursuant to the *improved bid*, is carried, as is alleged, twice daily to Pittsburgh, at \$25,000, and extended to Wheeling at \$27,000—one of the lines from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh running at an increased speed. Now it cannot be established as a mathematical proposition, that if a daily mail costs \$7,000, a mail twice daily should, by exact proportion, cost \$25,000; nor do we think that any one who understands the nature and value of services will be prepared to say that the one bears any just proportion to the other. It were vain to urge as an apology for such excessive increased allowances, that there is no means of arriving at the true proportion which the original bid and the increased allowance bear to the service rendered under each or to each other. If such proposition cannot be arrived at, the law forbids the increased allowance. But, in truth, no law applies to this species of contract. It seems to be of a hybrid race—neither an original contract, which the law will recognize, nor a legal extra allowance for increased services. It is about equi-distant between them, and sustained by neither."

In a few words the report shows how this whole practice, and the allowances growing out of it, have been officially screened from the view of Congress and the People, until the Senate forced a revelation of the whole system:

"Your Committee have shown that the Postmaster General did not report the increased allowances made in consequence of these improved bids, as any part of the original contracts in which they were embodied—neither did he report them as extra allowances when called upon by resolution of the Senate to report the amount of those allowances made for extra services since the 6th of April, 1829. They pass wholly without his notice in any of his reports to Congress, and seem, in his judgment, to be referable to no class of cases whatever. Indeed, no one could but feel that they were wholly without legal warrant, and that they could, therefore, fall under no known legal head."

"Nevertheless, immense sums of money have, through their means, been transferred from the Department to the pockets of individuals; and the American Congress and the American People have, until this investigation commenced, been wholly ignorant of the existence of any such mode of appropriating or disposing of the public funds."

The report next proceeds to a further examination of the manner of making these contracts and extra allowances, with especial reference to the Report of the Postmaster General of the 18th April, 1832, which the Committee argue, from the facts disclosed by this investigation, to have been wholly untrue and calculated to deceive. They go so far as to say that it is evident, from the facts, that that report must have been drawn up and presented to Congress, deceptive as it is, purposely so, and not by accident. Upon which they make the following severe animadversions:

"In whatever manner this matter may have been considered by the Postmaster-General, and whatever may have been his reasons for the presentation of a report in its tendency so certain to mislead; whatever opinions or views unknown to your committee actuated him, this feature in his report, according to their deliberate opinion, cannot be justified. It is, indeed, unnecessary to enter into a discussion upon the subject; it is a question referable to the forum of common sense and common honesty. It is simply whether the obligations of truth extend or do not extend to the official papers of high public functionaries. If they do not, this paper may be justified; if they do, it is a breach of official duty."

"There is another circumstance touching the above named report, which ought not to be entirely overlooked. It was made out and presented to Congress just before the commencement of the Presidential canvass in 1832; and it was a paper, the tendency of which was to bear upon that election. It held out to the American People a delusive view of the prosperity of an important Department of the Government, and naturally induced a belief that it was wisely and economically administered; while, in truth, the public moneys were squandered without stint, and the Department was rapidly sinking to insolvency."

After contrasting the practice of the present with former administrations of the Post Office, the Committee revert to the Postmaster General's Address to the People of the United States at the close of the last session of Congress, and rebuke some of its statements, &c.

The Committee then proceed to re-examine in detail, and at very great length, some of the cases of extra allowances which were more briefly noticed in their last report to Congress at the last Session; and especially the case of J. F. Robinson, J. and B. Bennett, W. Tillow, Reeside's contracts from Hagerstown to McConnellsburg, from Bedford to Washington, from Cumberland to Blair's Gap, from Baltimore to Chambersburg, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, Reeside's and Slaymaker's extra \$10,000 per year, Reeside's contract from New York to Philadelphia, &c. The allowances to Mr. Reeside are most dwelt on by the Committee, apparently because they are the largest and he is the most extensive contractor. To this gentleman, in one form or other, of contract or allowance, the Committee say there has been paid, within two years and a half (from 1st of January, 1832, to 1st of July 1834) for carrying the Mails between Philadelphia and New York, \$44,372 17; or 33,748 88 per year.

The Committee conclude this laborious examination of contracts with the following summary, showing the aggregate of payments which they aver to have been unlawfully and unjustifiably made to a single contractor:

"Passing over those cases in which a contract or an allowance was made contrary to law, but for which an equivalent service has been rendered, and taking only those in which the law did not warrant the allowance, and in which also no services whatever were rendered, or in which the allowance was much above the real value of the services, and then taking the excess only, of the allowances over and above that value, your committee find the following sums paid to James Reeside, since the 1st April, without any warrant of law or justice, to wit:

On the contract to carry the mail from Hagerstown to McConnellsburg \$2,532 00
From Bedford to Washington 7,738 66
From Cumberland to Blair's Gap, \$12,550 62, less \$1,500 a year for two years, \$3,000 9,550 52
From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, excess of allowance over service, \$8,000 for two years and six months 20,000 00
Same route—carrying newspapers in the most rapid line, half 8,750 00
From Baltimore to Chambersburg 3,987 50
From New York to Philadelphia. Allowance for expediting from January 1st, 1829, to December 31st, 1831, \$9,000 —services paid for not performed 19,000 00

Detention, waiting for distribution of foreign mails—an unprecedented allowance, and without sufficient evidence Carrying mail bags from Philadelphia to New York—a charge wholly unprecedented For transporting the mail from Philadelphia to New York from the 1st January, 1832, to the 1st of July, 1834, two years and six months, Reeside has received \$34,372 17. His original contract was \$8,000 a year for carrying a daily mail; but, in his improved bid, which was afterwards made the contract, he agreed, for \$19,000, to run two daily mails, and a third mail for \$1,500, making \$20,500, and furnish guards and vary all expenses. This allowance, though enormous, falls short of the sum actually paid in two years and six months on that route, by

So that the whole sum paid to Reeside, which is founded on no law and no apparent justice, is \$110,194 88"

If the name of Mr. Reeside makes a thus prominent figure in this summary, it is because it does so in the Report, and not from any preference of ours. The private pecuniary transactions of the same citizen with the Postmaster General and with the Chief Clerk of the General Post Office are also brought into view in connection with the largeness of his extra allowances. So also are his loan to the Chief Clerk, (O. B. Brown) and said Brown's alleged partnership in the contracts of E. Portes, upon which large extra allowances have been made, &c. In relation to these passages of the Report, as it is impracticable for us to give the whole, we forbear making extracts, which might only give a partial and imperfect view of them.

Advertising again to the generally confused manner in which the largest and most important accounts of the Post Office are kept, the Report presents the following curious instance:

"In examining the account of Jas. Reeside, your committee found in his cash the following: '1833. April, 30. Cash deposited in the Western Bank of Philadelphia, 20,000 dollars.'

"Your committee, while in Philadelphia, examined the books of the North Western Bank, and obtained a statement of its transactions with the Post Office Department, by which it appears that this sum was raised by Reeside on a draft drawn by himself in favor of R. C. Stockton, and accepted by O. B. Brown, Chief Clerk, dated the 29th day of April, 1834, and payable three months after date, which draft was paid by the Department at maturity; so that, as the transaction stood at the time the account of Reeside was made out and presented to the committee, he was entitled to no credit arising from this transaction. If a credit were entered on the books at the time the draft was negotiated, then, when the draft was paid by the Department, there should have been a charge of an equal sum against Reeside, to balance it. This was not done; and it helped to reduce a balance of \$54,389 07, which, notwithstanding his large extra-allowances, stood against him on the books of the Department on the 1st of April, 1834.

Your committee called upon Obadiah B. Brown to explain this transaction, and he stated that the draft on which Reeside raised this money had not become due until some time in the month of November, and that since that time there had been no settlement with the Bank, so that the credit could in the ordinary course of things, be entered. A member of your Committee then, in the hearing of the witness, asked for the statement of the Cashier of the Western Bank of Philadelphia, and the paper not being in the Committee room, it was sent for, and the witness was dismissed until it should be brought in. After a short time the witness returned; stated that he had been mistaken; that the charge against Mr. Reeside was omitted by mistake, and was also by mistake entered against R. C. Stockton, but that he had promptly corrected the entry on the books, and that it was now all right. Your Committee directed the witness to bring in the books in which he had made the correction; he did so, and showed no less than seven erasures and changes of entry which he had caused to be made in the books in the short time that your Committee had resided him from examination. The credit which is due to books thus kept and thus altered to suit the emergencies of the occasion, can be readily appreciated by the Senate."

After reciting the testimony of C. K. Gardner, one of the Assistant Postmasters General, in regard to this particular transaction, the Committee sum up the case as follows:

"Thus, when these acceptances are made, they are credited to the contractor as so much money paid by him to the use of the Department, though he, in fact, pays nothing, but merely lends his name as a drawer or endorser: the same sum is charged to the Bank as so much deposited to the credit of the Department, and the draft is at last taken up by a check, which, is certified to be for transportation by the three officers who, according to the improved system of checks, or disbursement, adopted by Mr. Barry, are required to certify every check which issues from the Department. But by examining these debits and credits, and certificates for transportation, no accountant, however skilful, could ascertain that such expedients had been resorted to, or money raised in that manner. These certificates, upon whatever grounds they may be supported, are contrary to the plain fact of the case."

After adverting farther to the erasures in the books of the office, the conflicting testimony of witnesses, &c., all of which we are obliged by want of time to pass by for the present, the Report comes to the following conclusion, to which we give insertion at large, as no less due to the importance of the subject, than to the indefatigable labors of the intelligent Committee by whom it has been prepared:

"So numerous and great are the abuses which have grown up in this Department, that reform has become absolutely necessary; but the measures by which it is to be effected are by no means free from embarrassment. They are the more difficult, as many of the evils which require a remedy do not arise from defects in the existing law, but from an habitual disregard of plain legal provisions. They may, however, be principally traced to the absolute and unchecked power which a single individual holds over the resources and disbursements, and all the vast machinery of this Department."

The checks of various inferior officers upon each other are of no value, when all are guided and controlled in their acts by one dominant will.

"Within the comparatively short period of fifty-five years, this Department has arisen from a feeble beginning, until it has acquired a revenue equal to that of the Union itself at the time of its organization; and its extensive and diversified operations, its patronage, its resources, and its power, must, by the mere force of circumstances, go on increasing indefinitely, with the increase of our country in population, business, and wealth."

"The annual Reports of the Postmaster General are of little value as a restraint upon the Head of the Department, or as a means of calling public attention to his official conduct. These Reports may be true, yet the state of affairs which they indicate cannot be understood without that careful examination which few or none will feel willing to give them, amidst the other arduous duties of legislation; or those statements may be false, and yet few will be disposed to bestow on them the labor, belief and mental, which would be necessary for their correction; and to encounter the bitterness of party rancor, and the reckless violence of party calumny, which those must encounter who venture to explore the secret mysteries of great patronage and high power, and expose their enormities to the public gaze."

"From reflections on these and other causes, leading to the same result, your Committee incline to the opinion there will be few instances in the future history of our country of a full and searching investigation into the conduct and management of the Post Office Department. They deem it, therefore, their duty, at this time, to propose such measures of legislation as will, in their opinion, the most effectually prevent the recurrence, in future, of abuses similar to those which this investigation has disclosed. This, they conceive, can be best effected by a change in the organization of the Department, so as to place the collection and disbursement of its funds in different hands, and under the control of officers entirely independent of each other."

"That department, as at present arranged, is a dangerous anomaly in our system; and by whomsoever its concerns are hereafter to be conducted, its organization ought to be changed, so as to conform more nearly to that of the other great Departments of our Government. The accountability of its officers ought also to be rendered effective, and their discretion limited, as far as is consistent with the efficient performance of the public service."

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE
Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Western Carolinian, dated

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 30th, 1836.

A circumstance occurred at the Capitol, on yesterday, which will be the source of many misapprehensions. The President, as is his custom, attended the funeral service of the Hon. Warren R. Davis of South Carolina; and, as the procession moved out of the Capitol, some assassin snatched two pistols at him, both the caps of which exploded without igniting the powder in the pistols. He was immediately apprehended and committed. The man's name is Lawrence, for two or three years past a resident of this city, and recently betraying strong symptoms of derangement, having made, as I understand, an attempt upon the life of his sister. A friend, who was near at the time, says that he never saw any man who exhibited a more fixed and determined purpose than did the assassin, nor any man who could meet the attack with more deliberate and unflinching courage. Upon the crack made by the first pistol, the President sprang, like a lion from his lair, at the assailant, but before he could reach him, he had aimed his second, which also snapped. The circumstance produced, as you may well suppose, very great excitement at the time, and has been the theme of conversation ever since. The most wonderful part of this whole transaction is that both the pistols should have snapped, especially as it is well known that the percussion locks hardly ever fail of fire. Some, therefore, believe that the touch-hole must have been stopped up on purpose to prevent the pistols from going off; while others are so uncharitable as to believe that the wretch was instigated to the deed by others, for which there is certainly no just foundation. It is said, however, that the President intimated such a charge against Mr. Poindexter, and that the latter gentleman has addressed a note to the President asking an explanation. It is true the President has many bitter political enemies, but none, I believe, so base as to wish to do him a personal injury, or deed the whole of the opposition would gladly suffer that Genl. Jackson should serve his term, rather than that his place should be taken by Mr. Buren, as would be the case upon the death of the President. No party, therefore, rejoiced more in this fortunate escape of the President than did his political opponents. No party could gain so much by the death of the President as the friends of the Vice President, who would be President upon that event. But it cannot be believed that any body has had any agency in this matter, except the maniac himself, who is certainly deranged.

[C] Since the receipt of the above Letter, the U. S. Telegraph of the 7th instant has reached us, and furnishes the following additional information in relation to the charge made against Mr. Poindexter by the President. Our indignation at Gen. Jackson's conduct in this affair is so intense, that we can hardly abstain from the expression of opinions, which, while they might be considered excusable towards the creature, would cast obliquity upon the honorable office he dignifies. But Mr. Poindexter is fully capable of defending himself against the malicious attacks of even Andrew Jackson; and we have no doubt he will do himself ample justice.—Editor.]

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.
A distinguished individual, to whom Gen. Jackson owes a deep debt of gratitude for his disinterested support on one of the most trying occasions, and whose generous friendship has been repaid by the deepest injuries, hearing that Gen. Jackson had imputed the assassination to him, addressed him a respectful letter, desiring to know, from himself, whether it was possible that what he had heard was true? Instead of magnanimously atoning for the deep injustice, the President has added insult to injury. Thus much we feel called upon to say.—The distinguished individual to whom we refer is a citizen who knows what is due to himself and to his own reputation, and, knowing, will maintain them.

From the Globe of January 31.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.

While the President was at the Capitol yesterday, in attendance on the funeral of the Hon. Warren R. Davis, from South Carolina, Richard Lawrence, a painter, resident in this city, attempted to shoot him. Col. Lane, of Indiana, informed us that he saw this individual enter the hall of the House during the delivery of the funeral sermon. Before its close, however, he had taken his stand on the eastern portico, near one of the columns. The President, with the Secretary of the Treasury on his left arm, on retiring from the Rotunda to reach his carriage at the steps of the portico, advanced towards the spot where Lawrence stood, who had his pistol concealed under his coat, and when he approached within two yards and a half of him, the assassin extended his arm and levelled the pistol at his breast. The percussion cap exploded with a noise so great that several witnesses supposed the pistol had fired. On the instant, the assassin dropped the pistol from his right hand, and taking another steady aim with his left, presented and snapped it at the President, who at the moment had raised his stick, and was rushing upon him. Mr. Woodbury and Lieutenant Gedney at the same instant laid hold of the man, who gave way through the crowd and was at last knocked down. The President pressed after him until he saw he was secured.

We attended the examining court immediately after the event. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, Col. Burd of the House, Mr. Kingman, and Lieutenant Gedney, all of whom witnessed the act, were examined, and gave a more minute detail of the circumstances above stated.

Mr. Randolph, the Sergeant of the House, who attended the Marshal to conduct the prisoner to the City Hall for examination, gave in testimony

the prisoner, when asked by the Marshal what motive he had to make his horrid attempt, stated that the President had killed his father. His father was an Englishman, who died many years ago in this city. The son himself was apprenticed afterwards to a Mr. Clark, with whom he lived three years. Mr. Clark, when called upon, said that he was a young man of excellent habits, sober and industrious; that he had seen him very frequently, and was well acquainted with him since he had left his family, and had heard nothing of his disadvantage, until of late he was informed that he was quarrelsome among his friends, and had treated one of his sisters badly.

The total absence of any personal motive on the part of the prisoner to commit the deed he attempted, has suggested the idea that he must be insane. There was, however, no evidence given in the examination to authorize the supposition, although several persons intimately acquainted with him, and one boarding in the same house with him, gave evidence upon the occasion. The demeanor of the prisoner when committing the act—when he was seized—when under examination, bore not the slightest appearance of phrensy, or derangement of any sort. When asked by the Court if he wished to cross-examine the witnesses, or to make explanation, he answered in the negative—said that those who had seen the act could state the facts—and at the conclusion, when asked if he had any thing to offer, said he could not contradict what had been given in evidence.

The prisoner is a handsome young man, well dressed, and prepossessing in his countenance. He appeared perfectly calm and collected in the midst of the excitement and anxiety which prevailed around him—and the President, in conversing with us, since the event, observed, that his manner, from the moment his eye caught him, was firm and resolved, until the failure of his last pistol, when he seemed to shrink, rather than resist.

We were informed by Mr. Wilson, the keeper of the Rotundo, that he had frequently observed this man about the Capitol—so frequently that he had become an object of curiosity to him—that he had endeavored to draw him into conversation, but found him taciturn and unwilling to talk. Whether Lawrence has caught, in his visits to the Capitol, the mania which has prevailed during the two last sessions in the Senate—whether he has become infatuated with the chimeras which have troubled the brains of the disappointed and ambitious orators, who have depicted the President as a Caesar who ought to have a Brutus—as a Cromwell—a Nero—a Tiberius—we know not. If no secret conspiracy has prompted the perpetration of the horrid deed, we think it not improbable that some delusion of intellect has grown out of his visits to the Capitol, and that hearing despotism and every horrible mischief threatened to the republic, and revolution and all its train of calamities imputed as the necessary consequence of the President's measures, it may be that the insatiable man fancied he had reasons to become his country's avenger. If he had heard and believed Mr. Calhoun's speech the day before yesterday, he would have found in it ample justification for his attempt on one who was represented as the cause of the most dreadful calamities to the nation—as one who made perfect rottenness and corruption to pervade the vitals of the Government—insomuch that it was scarcely worth preserving, if it were possible.

Judge Cranch saw nothing in the conduct of the prisoner, or in the evidence, to suggest the idea that he labored under any mental malady. He entered up an order that he should be bailed, if he could give security in \$1000. The District Attorney said that the atrociousness of the crime attempted should induce his honor to require bail in a higher penalty. The Judge seemed moved by this, but as the Constitution, he said, provided that excessive bail should not be demanded, he could not require a bond for more than \$1500!! So, if any of our patriots should think fit to furnish this sum to stand the forfeiture, we may have this desperate man with new weapons of destruction at the next Presidential levee.

We attended the Court, and being asked to examine the load in one of the pistols, drew out with a screw a ball, of which about sixty would make a pound. It was well patched, and forced down tight on a full charge of excellent glazed powder. How the caps could have exploded without firing the powder, is miraculous. Providence has ever guarded the life of the man who has been destined to preserve and raise his country's glory, and maintain the cause of the People. In the multitude of instances in which he has hazarded his person for his country, it was never in more imminent danger than on yesterday, when, in a funeral procession, followed by his Cabinet—the Senate—and the Representatives of the People.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF THE ASSASSIN.

Two Medical Gentlemen of high standing in Washington City, (Messrs. Causin and Sewall,) visited Lawrence in prison a few days after his attempt on the President's life, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of his mind. They made a detailed report of his conversation, but draw no conclusion of their own with regard to his sanity or insanity. A great deal of what he said was apparently rational enough; but it was only the rationality of madness, as the following extracts from the report of the Physicians will abundantly show. The man Redfern, mentioned in the extracts, appears to be the brother-in-law of Lawrence, and a friend of Gen. Jackson; and we are disposed to think that the threat held out by him, to Lawrence, "that he should have more work, because he was opposed to the President," acting upon a mind soured and crazed by idleness and disappointment, was the immediate cause of the diabolical attempt on the President.—Ed. Carolinian.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.

Upon being interrogated as to the circumstances connected with the attempted assassination, he said that he had been deliberating on it for some time past, and that he had called at the President's house about a week previous to the attempt, and being conducted to the President's apartment by the porter, found him in conversation with a member of Congress, whom he believed to have been Mr. Sumner, of Pennsylvania; that he stated to the President that he wanted money to take him to England, and that he must give him a check on the Bank, and the President remarked that he was too much engaged to attend to him—he must call another time, for Mr. Dibble was in waiting for an interview.

He was questioned whether he had any friends present, from whom he expected protection. To this he replied, that he never had mentioned his in-

tention to any one, and that no one in particular knew his design; but that he presumed that it was generally known that he intended to put the President out of the way.

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(No. 38 Water Street, New York.)
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Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all Orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

New York, February 14, 1835.—3t

VARIETY.

A BREACH OF PROMISE.

A novel case was tried the last term at Worcester, Mass., before the Court of Common Pleas. It was an action for a breach of marriage promise, brought by a gentleman against a lady. The parties reside in Athol, and the facts in the case are briefly these: The "lady fair," by the name of Merton, was engaged to be married to a young gentleman by the name of Smith; but, by some process or other, an intimacy, in the mean time, commenced and was carried on between Miss Merton and the plaintiff, whose name is Peckham, and which eventually ripened into an engagement of Marriage. But "the course of true love never did run smooth." The fair damsel insisted that she should adhere to "her first love," which finally prevailed. Lynde Smith and Fanny Merton were in due form pronounced man and wife. Whereupon Lewis Peckham, when he found himself the victim of unrequited love, instead of bemoaning himself to "the chrysalis cup, and drinking intoxicating draughts," or yielding himself the victim of a green and yellow melancholy, came up to the temple of justice with a suit to recover his lost affections, or their equivalent in money. He urged that, as the defendant had possessed himself of the personal charms of the fair one, the Court, like Solomon of old, ought to make a division between them, and give him possession of her real charms, which, it seems, consisted in certain acres of rich pasture and fertile fields. The case was ably argued on both sides, and the Jury "sat up together" till the witching hour of midnight without being able to decide the delicate question whether Fanny had or had not played the coquette. So the prayer of Lewis for justice was unsuccessful—he must press his suit again.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Centenarian Spinner.—Mrs. Bogue, of Amherst, (Mass.) on the anniversary of her ninety-ninth birth day, which occurred on the 29th September last, spun "sixty knots and thirty threads of handsome woollen yarn!" The Northampton paper exclaims, "What a capital wife she would make." Mrs. Bogue has made a capital wife, we have no doubt; but we should ourselves prefer one in the present tense, who is probably better qualified to spin "street yarn."—*Con. and Eng.*

Temperance Society.—We find from the last book of the Temperance Society, the *Advocate and Herald*, that the number of members in England and Wales is 101,448; of which there are in Lancashire 27,546, in Yorkshire 10,633, in Cornwall 10,539, in Middlesex 7,053. The next in point of number is Gloucestershire, 4,075. The counties highest in numbers from that downward to where they do not exceed 1,000 are Durham, Somersetshire, Cumberland, Cheshire, Devon, Warwick, Wilts, Surrey, Northumberland, Essex, Dorset, Berkshire, Stafford, Worcester, and Bucks. In Wales there are 1,705, and in Jersey 1,025 members. The increase reported during November last is 2,929, and in the same period nine new associations are reported, one of which (Huddersfield) is returned "with nine associations."

Anecdote.—A young man and a female stopped at a country tavern to pass a day or two. Their awkward appearance excited the curiosity of one of the family, who commenced a conversation with the female by inquiring how far she had travelled that day. "Travelled," repeated the stranger, somewhat indignantly, "we didn't travel, we rid."

The Memorable Eighth.—That old Architect, Jack Frost, constructed a bridge over the Broad Lake on the eighth, and the crossing from Port Kent to Burlington is now brisk and safe.—The friends of the Administration celebrated the occasion in this village, in a very spirited manner. We have more and better ice under the present administration than any preceding one, let the Post Office be as it may. "Honor to whom honor is due."—*Keesville Argus.*

The interments in New York in the year 1834 were nine thousand and eighty-two, being an excess of 3336 over the previous year. There were deaths of consumption 1471; small pox 233; cholera 971.

A bad rule that won't work both ways.—A fellow recently appeared before the police of Boston, to obtain a warrant against a girl—first, as an abominable and awful liar, and secondly, for stealing skeins of silk. The only evidence he could bring against the girl to sustain the latter charge was his own confession. This was a teaser; for if the first charge was proved, how could she be convicted on the last?

The present Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain (Lord Lyndhurst) is a native of Boston, Mass. He left Boston with his father (the late Sir John Copley) the day preceding the battle of Lexington, which circumstance saved their family property from confiscation. The land below the Hancock estate on Beacon street, now occupied by some of the most splendid private residences in the Union, belonged to the Copley family. The widow of the late Gardner Copley, of Boston, is sister to Lord Lyndhurst.—*Mercantile.*

Reward Offered.—An English paper contains the following paragraph: "An elegant and commodious house, situated in Brighton, will be given to any individual who can adduce proof of his having realized a single farthing by evading payment of the King's duties, or by smuggling transactions; or to him who can bring forward testimony of his having got rich by working on the Sabbath day. Letters (post paid) addressed to the Editor of the Brighton Herald, will experience due attention, and the utmost secrecy observed."

A handsome annuity for life will be granted to any individual who can furnish undeniable proof of his having ruined himself or injured his family by acts of benevolence. Letters (post paid) to be addressed to the Editor of the Brighton Herald.

An Old Subscriber.—The Massachusetts Spy says that Deacon Benjamin Goddard, of Shrewsbury, was a subscriber to that paper from its commencement to his death—a period of sixty-five years.

Previous Wits.—I asked two little village boys, one seven, the other eight years old, what they meant to be when they were men. Says one, "I shall be the doctor of the village." And you, what shall you be? said I to the other. "Oh! if brother's doctor, I'll be Cure. He shall kill the people, and I'll bury them—so we shall have the whole village between us."—*Bulwer's France.*

A wonderful Wife.—On the south wall of Strathmore church there is a monument with the following inscription: "Elizabeth, wife of major general Hamilton, who was married 47 years, and never did one thing to displease her husband."

Ab, the future! the dreaming, the deceiving future, which promises every thing, and performs nothing—what would the present be without it?

The Rival D—ls.

MY PROCLAMATION!



(Signed)

The Printer's D—l.

From the *Greensborough Patriot* of Jan. 4.
"MY PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Printer's Devil of the Western Carolinian has issued his Proclamation, wherein he states and sets forth that the way they are prepared to print (Horse-Bills, &c. &c. &c.) is a curious one!—And whereas the editor, printer, publisher, foreman, journeyman, apprentice, and devil, of the said Carolinian, are laboring under the suspicion of the heresy of Nullification: Now, therefore, be it known, that I, by this my first and last proclamation, do visit upon them the practical results of their doctrine, and hereby nullify the said proclamation of his highness of the Carolinian, and issue this everlasting veto upon the same. And I do further assert, state, and proclaim, that all sorts and sizes of horsebills, handbills, and advertisements, shall be printed by Our Majesty, on application at the office of the Greensborough Patriot, in a style that shall put the jobs done by His Majesty of the Carolinian as far in the back ground, as the Proclamation of Gen. Jackson did S. Carolina Nullification! Devil."
[O] Envy, sheer envy! Brother of the Pat, thou mayst riot in big words, as did the "old boy" mentioned in thy proclamation—veto above, but they are given out with about as much faith in their truth, and I assure thee they will have no more effect upon us than did that celebrated "war-speech" upon South Carolina. If thou, and thy master to help thee, canst print "so d—lish well," why dost thou not show thy skill on the Patriot? Take my word for it, brother imp, (between our Royal selves,) there is great room for improvement in the premises. Our Majesty was at first somewhat offended at the pretensions set up by a d—l of low degree; but, as thou threatenest to "eclipse" us only as far as "the rightful remedy" was put down in our sister State, we can find in our heart to forgive thy presumption—seeing that it will add to our advance, instead of depressing us. Thy severe sarcasm, too, on "the powers that be" deserve something at our imperial hands, and we therefore readily sign thy pardon, and take our leave of thee with our most amiable satanic grin.

THE CAROLINIAN PRINTER'S D—L.]

BLANKS.

THE following is a list of the Blanks generally kept on hand, for sale, at the Western Carolinian Printing Office—all of which are of the most approved forms, printed on very superior paper, and will be disposed of on terms as low as any.

DEEDS of Conveyance for Land;
Constables' Warrants; Constables' Bonds;
Superior and County Court Writs;
" " " Executions;
" " " Summonses;

Witness and Jurors' Tickets;
Writs of Attachment; Venditioni Exponas;
Marriage Licenses;
Delivery Bonds; Promissory Notes;
Writs of Ejectment; Appeal Bonds;
Sheriffs' Bonds; Letters Testamentary;
Administration Bonds; Executions;
Letters of Administration on intestate estates;
Apprentices' Indentures; Guardian Bonds;
Sci. Fa. against Executions;
Scire Facias; Ca. Sa. Bond;
Injunctions to Stay Proceedings;
Writs of Fieri Facias; Bastardy Bonds;
County Court Commissions to take Depositions;
Bonds to Prosecute Suits;
Commissions in Equity; Equity Summonses;
Assault and Battery Indictments;
Military Warrants for Fines;

Persons desiring Blanks not to be found in the above list, are informed that we can print any other forms to order, on very short notice, and in a superior style.
Salisbury, February 7, 1835.

A Fair Notice!!

ALL persons that are indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Open Account, must come forward and settle the same by the February Court, or they may rest assured they will have to settle with an Officer. They can call either on the subscriber, or on Mr. Woodson Monroe, who is his authorized Agent.

The Notes and Accounts of the late firm of Cade & Craige are also in the hands of Mr. Monroe, and those who wish to save cost will do well to call on him immediately and settle their respective accounts. BURTON CRAIGE.
Salisbury, January 31, 1835.



Coach and Carriage Making, &c.

In Salisbury, by J. W. Rainey.

HIS Shop is on the Main Street, between the Mansion Hotel and the Western Carolinian Printing Office, where he is prepared to make, on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms, every description of Vehicles, from a stage-coach down to a wheel-barrow.

A large stock of ready-made Work always kept on hand, for sale as cheap as any.

REPAIRING in all its branches will also be promptly attended to, and executed in the very best style of durability and neatness.
Jan. 17, 1835.—J. W. RAINEY.

ARKANSAW LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber is about to move to Batesville, in Arkansas Territory, and will attend to making purchases, selling land, and paying taxes, for non-residents. There are many tracts of Military Bounty Lands, which, if not attended to, will be sold for taxes, and lost.

Letters (post-paid) addressed to the Subscriber, at Batesville, Arkansas, will be promptly attended to.
DAVID REINHARDT,
Late of Lincoln Co., N.C.

September 27, 1834.



Fresh Garden Seeds.

WILLIAM HUNTER

HAS just opened his Spring Assortment of SEEDS, comprising such as suit the wants of the citizens of this and the surrounding Counties. Persons wishing to be supplied, had better call and select before the assortment is broken, as he does not intend to get a recruit again during the Spring. The following list contains a part of his assortment, viz:

CABBAGE SEED.
Late Dutch CABBAGE, Early Bunch
Dumhead " Long Green "
Large English Savoy " "
Late Sugar Loaf " "
Early York " "
Early Dutch " "
Red do. for Pickling " "
Cesarian Kale or Cow " "
Colewort " "

LETTUCE SEED.
Cabbage Head LETTUCE, Dwarf Marrowfat PEAS.
Florence Coos " Early Extra Frame "
Crom Cos, or Ice " Blue Prussian "
Early Cabbage " Dwarf Blue Imperial "
Royal Cabbage " Early Charlatan "

RADISH SEED.
Long Scarlet RADISH, Early China BEAN (bush)
Salmon " Early Valentine "
White Turnip " Refugee or 1000 to 1 "
Black Winter " White Kidney " (pole)

CARROT SEED.
Blood Red CARROT, VARIETY, &c.
Orange " London Flag Look (a choice
Scarlet " and healthy vegetable for
the table)

BEET SEED.
Long Blood BEET, Curled Parsley Seed
Blood Turnip " Long White Ockra
Mangel Wurtzel " Cayenne Pepper
TURNIP SEED. Red Onion Seed
Early Spring TURNIP, Top Onion Seed
Late Flat Dutch " White Portland Onion do.
Ruta Baga or Yel- Sage
low Russian " Georgina Musk Melon
Yellow Malta " Balsam of Pear Seed
Large Norfolk Field " Sun Flower Seed
&c. &c. &c.

For all of which he will have the Cash in hand.
Charlotte, February 7, 1835.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish, in the Town of Wadesboro, (Anson County, North Carolina,) a WEEKLY PAPER, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the Public an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted. Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Literature, and Science in general. It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other News of the Day; and, while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle, and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subject of Agriculture and Internal Improvement—by which means he will be able to select and lay before his readers a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to Polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favor; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons that no pains shall be spared on his part to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

TERMS.—The Anson Advertiser will be printed on an imperial sheet, at \$3 per annum in advance, or \$3 50 at the end of the year. The first number to issue as soon as 700 subscribers are obtained. No subscription will be received for a less period than 12 months, and no paper will be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid.

WILLIAM E. BIRD.
February 7th, 1835.

State of North Carolina: SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, NOVEMBER TERM, 1834.

Ambrose Johnson, Original Attachment, levied
vs. John Jackson, on Land and other property.

IN this case it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John Jackson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said Defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February next, to show cause, if any he has, why the land and other property levied on shall not be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

Test,
F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

January 17, 1835.—6t

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Huie, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.
Salisbury, May 24, 1834.

Almanacs for sale at this Office.

Copartnership Formed.

THE Subscribers have this day associated themselves together, in this place, under the Firm of
La Coste & McKay,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSACTING A
Wholesale and Retail Business
IN ALL THE
Staple and Leading
ARTICLES
ADAPTED TO THIS MARKET.
[O] It being our intention to sell exclusively for Cash or negotiable paper at 60 or 90 days, we are determined to sell Goods as low as they can be bought in any country-town in South or North Carolina.
AUG. P. LA COSTE,
DONALD L. MCKAY.
Cheraw, (S. C.) January 1, 1835.—4

Selling Off!

THE Subscribers, with the view of commencing the ensuing season with an entirely NEW Stock of Goods, offer their present large and valuable Stock at

VERY REDUCED PRICES,
at Wholesale or Retail.

Country Merchants, Planters, and others wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine for themselves.
LA COSTE & MCKAY.
Cheraw, January 24, 1835.

RANDOLPHS & UNDERHILL,

No. 143 Pearl Street, New York,
[Store formerly occupied by the late firm of Randolph & Disenay.]

Respectfully inform the Public that they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRY-GOODS.

And solicit an examination of their Stock by the Southern and Western Merchants who may visit the city, before making their purchases.
[O] Orders promptly and faithfully executed.
New-York, Jan. 17, 1835.—9*

MANSION HOTEL,

Situated at the North Corner of the Courthouse, SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-furnished Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

To Travellers.
[O] The Great Western Mail-Line, the Direct Line to Raleigh, and the Cheraw Line, all stop at and depart from the MANSION HOTEL; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Oastlers who are industrious and well-dressed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER,
RICHARD W. LONG.
Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

TYPE-FOUNDRY.

E. White and William Hager
RESPECTFULLY inform the PRINTERS of the United States (to whom they have long been individually known as Letter-Founders) that they have now formed a Co-Partnership in said business, and hope, from their united and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of Machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthful process of casting type by hand, (a desiderate felt by the American and European foundries), was by American ingenuity, and at a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive machine-cast letter has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over that cast by the old process.

The Letter-Foundry business will be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of
White, Hager, & Co.

Their Specimen-Book exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to 14-lines Pica—their Book and News Type being in the most modern and approved style.

White, Hager, & Co., are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices.

Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished at short notice. Old Type taken in exchange for new, at 9 cents per pound.

E. WHITE,
WM. HAGER.
New York, Jan. 17, 1835.

University Hotel,

AT CHAPEL HILL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has opened a House of Entertainment at Chapel Hill, the site of the University of North Carolina. He has taken the buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watts's Hotel, and has erected large and commodious Stables, which will be attended by a faithful Ostler, and plentifully supplied with Provender.

He hopes that the travelling public will call on him: he assures them that every attention will be made, by him, to please and to accommodate.

I. C. PATRIDGE.
January 10, 1834.

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.
JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, March 8, 1834.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, has now lives in Raleigh, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.
Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—4f

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1834-35.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will be be thankfully received by him, and executed most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner, on terms as reasonable as any in this section of the country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice in business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

[O] He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.
Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....February 11, 1835.
Bacon, 12 1/2 Molasses, 50 00
Brandy, apple, 40 45 Nails, 8 10
peach, 40 50 Oats, 25 30
Butter, 12 1/2 Rye, 75
Cotton, in seed, 3 Sugar, brown, 10 12 1/2
clean, 11 loaf, 16 20
Coffee, 16 18 Salt, 112 1/2 125
Corn, 4 1/2 45 Tallow, 8 30
Feathers, 30 33 Tobacco, 80 100
Flour, 550 600 Wheat, (bushel) 45 50
Flaxseed, 100 Whiskey, 45 50
Lined Oil, per gallon, 61

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....February 3.
Bacon, 8 1/2 10 Iron, 4 4 1/2
Brandy, peach, 60 70 Molasses, 30 32
apple, 50 60 Nails, cut, 8 10
Beeswax, 18 19 Sugar, brown, 8 10
Coffee, 12 1/2 14 lumps, 16 17
Cotton, 14 14 1/2 loaf, 16 17
Corn, 60 65 Salt, 60
Flaxseed, 150 160 Wheat, 80 100
Flour, 500 550 Whiskey, 35 40
Feathers, 33 35 Wool, 16 20

AT CHERAW, (S. C.).....January 22.
Bacon, 15 16 Meal, (scarce), 62 1/2 65
Beeswax, 17 Molasses, 40 45
Butter, 15 20 Nails, 7 1/2 9
Coffee, 14 18 Oats, (scarce), 35 40
Cotton, new, 14 15 Rice, 400 500
Corn, 85 90 Salt, in sacks, 300
Feathers, 25 40 bushel, 75
Flaxseed, 145 150 Sugar, prime, 9 12 1/2
Flour, super., 600 650 common, 9 10
fine, 750 800 loaf & lumps, 15 20
Iron, 5 6 Tallow, (scarce), 10 10
Lard, 10 12 1/2 Teas, 125 150
Mackerel, 650 800 Wheat, 85 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....January 29.
Bacon, 11 18 Lard, 12 1/2 15
Brandy, peach, 75 Molasses, 37 40
apple, 40 50 Mackerel, 650 680
Beeswax, 15 20 Salt, in sacks, 225 250
Butter, 18 20 Sugar, brown, 75
Coffee, 12 17 Sugar, brown, 9 12 1/2
Corn, 85 90 loaf & lumps, 12 20
Cotton, 12 1/2 15 Tallow, 12 1/2 15
Flour, 750 800 Teas, 125 150
Iron, 4 1/2 5 Whiskey, 40 45

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.) January 31.
Bacon, 14 60 Flour, (N. Caro.) 000 000
Brandy, peach, 75 00 (Cam.mills) 600 000
apple, 35 40 Iron, 12 1/2 15
Beeswax, 12 16 Lard, 10 10
Cotton, 13 15 Tallow, 50 60
Corn, 75 87 Whiskey, 50 60
Feathers, 30 30 Wheat, nov., 100 125